

Ethiopia reportedly arrests 'plotters'

LONDON (AP) — Ninety middle-ranking army officers have been arrested on suspicion of hatching a plot to oust Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Sunday Times reported. The independent weekly quoted reliable sources in Addis Ababa as saying the officers, mainly captains and majors, were rounded up in the capital March 26 by agents from the public safety department, which is under Col. Mengistu's personal command. "The purge of the army was demanded in a top-secret policy note signed by the law and justice minister, Ammanuel Amde-Mikael, attached to a draft new Ethiopian constitution," the paper said. The Sunday Times said it had obtained copies of both documents. The policy note called for an increase in political indoctrination of the armed forces and reported that "anti-Sovietism is spreading in the cities and countryside."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Libyan admits killing dissident

BONN (R) — A Libyan gunman has admitted he shot a Libyan dissident in Bonn Saturday for political motives tied to Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Qadhafi, police said Sunday. A police spokesman said the man, identified only as Fatahi T., 29, was being held in custody on suspicion of murder. He said the suspect admitted during police questioning that he shot dissident Gebriel Denali in Bonn's crowded Cathedral Square because the exiled Libyan was an opponent of Col. Qadhafi's revolutionary regime. Dehali, 30, died in hospital of wounds to the head and body. Two West German passers-by were also wounded in the incident. A police statement said Fatahi T. had been carrying a walther nine-millimetre pistol when he was arrested by an off-duty policeman shortly after the incident.

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U.S. Congress team in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — A high-level U.S. congressional delegation arrived in Moscow Sunday for a five-day visit and a possible meeting with new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas O'Neill, told reporters at a Moscow airport after arriving from Munich, West Germany, on a special flight that the delegation was on a peace mission. "We would like to see the United States and the Soviet Union, in spite of different systems, not only avoid war but work together for a safer and more prosperous world," he said. The group hopes to find the new Soviet leadership shares their goals, he added.

Peres 'favours' joining 'Star Wars'

TEL AVIV (R) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres favours joining research into President Reagan's space-based defence system, an Israeli official said Sunday. The official, who asked not to be identified, said Mr. Peres wanted to talk with his government before replying to an American offer to participate in Mr. Reagan's strategic defence initiative, popularly known as "Star Wars". Victor Sheinot, deputy chairman of the parliamentary foreign affairs and defence committee, said he was concerned the government would act without considering the impact on Israeli relations with the Soviet Union and Europe.

Israelis lift W. Bank curfew

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israeli occupation authorities Sunday lifted a curfew imposed a week ago on two West Bank towns following the killing of a Jewish settler in a food market, a military spokesman said. The curfew, which had been in effect since March 31 in Al Bireh, the town and nearby Ramallah were immediately lifted. The spokesman said 23 stores in Al Bireh would remain shut for two months because the military suspects the owners saw the shooting but refused to identify the assailant.

Vietnamese retake rebel camp

ARANYAPRATHET, Thailand (AP) — Vietnamese forces recaptured a Kampuchean resistance camp near the Thai border Sunday in a fierce two-hour assault that left six guerrillas dead and 35 wounded. Thai military sources said. The Vietnamese artillery and ground attack began at dawn and expelled some 1,000 guerrillas from the camp at Prey Chan, said the sources, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Andreotti arrives in Morocco today

ROME (R) — Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti begins a two-day official visit to Morocco Monday likely to focus on Morocco's worries about its future trade with the European Community. Mr. Andreotti, the first high-ranking Italian official to visit Morocco in more than a decade, will also be representing the European Community.

Egypt recognises new Sudan leader

Mubarak warns Libya against interference; Khartoum slowly returns to normal after coup

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt implicitly recognised Sudan's new regime on Sunday and warned Libya not to intervene in Sudanese affairs as shops opened and life was returning to normal in Khartoum following Saturday's bloodless coup in which army chief Abdul Rahman Mohammad Hassan Swareddahab seized power after toppling President Jaafar Numeiri.

President Hosni Mubarak told reporters he had "advised" Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi not to meddle in Sudan's internal affairs.

Both Mr. Mubarak and Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid said they had communicated with the new Sudanese leadership. Mr. Mubarak said the countries' embassies continue to function in Khartoum and Cairo and that "the matter does not require any step from our side" in terms of diplomatic recognition.

Libya recognises Sudan's new military regime Saturday a few hours after Gen. Swareddahab announced the military had deposed President Numeiri and taken over. Later Saturday, Libya's official JANA news agency reported purported comments by Col. Qadhafi Friday night that seemed to indicate he expected the coup.

Mr. Mubarak charged that Tripoli was "trying to show that it had a role in Sudan and is also trying to interfere."

"We have advised the Libyan leader not to interfere in Sudan's domestic affairs."

His comments followed issuance of a foreign ministry statement on the coup after 24 hours of official silence.

New leaders order arrest of former regime

CAIRO (R) — Sudan's new military rulers Sunday ordered the arrest of the nation's former leaders, Egypt's Middle East News Agency (MENA) reported.

In a despatch from Khartoum it said a statement by the new rulers said all leaders of the former regime would be rounded up and that police had started "enforcing the new order." The statement did not mention any names.

MENA quoted another statement as saying the army takeover was "a peoples' revolution and will take the side of the people."

After the statement was issued, Mr. Mubarak said in reply to reporters' questions:

"We support any government in Sudan if the people want it... we do not interfere in Sudan's internal affairs. Sudan makes its own decisions."

Mr. Mubarak said he had been in touch with Gen. Swareddahab "since the first communique" announcing the coup. "Our relations with them are very good," he said.

Mr. Numeiri, the ousted president, is in Cairo where he was arrested. (Continued on page 3)

Senator says U.S. aid to Sudan will continue; Kuwait urges democracy in Sudan, page 2

Falangist shells land in centre of Sidon

SIDON, Lebanon (Agencies) — Falangist militiamen shelled the centre of the South Lebanese port of Sidon Sunday after heavy overnight fighting in which four people were injured, residents said.

"So far eight shells have fallen in the street outside the office. The ambulances don't even dare to go to look for casualties," Reuters reporter Nazih Mustafa said by telephone from Sidon, 20 minutes after the shelling broke out.

Right-wing Falangist "Voice of Lebanon" radio said two areas east of Sidon also came under rocket and artillery attack Sunday.

Security sources told Reuters overnight shelling and machine-gun battles injured at least four people and damaged numerous buildings and vehicles before tailing off into sniping around dawn. Normally busy streets were deserted.

Falangist militiamen supported by the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militiamen, left fighters and Lebanese army units in Sidon and nearby Palestinian refugee camps for the last three weeks, forcing tens of thousands of residents to flee their homes.

Sunday's barrage interrupted a meeting in which Nazih Bizri, a leading parliament member, had

gone to the residence of the Maronite Catholic Archbishop Ibrahim Helou to extend Easter greetings.

Both told reporters in South Lebanon that they had received telephone threats on their lives in the past 24 hours. Both have been active in trying to quell the violence in Sidon, which is 40 kilometres south of Beirut.

Police said four people were wounded in grenade, mortar, tank and artillery exchanges Saturday and through much of the night in Sidon.

The latest casualties raised the toll in 10 days of fighting to 48 dead at least 199 wounded, most of them civilians.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami told reporters after the meeting at President Amin Gemayel's place in Baabda, east of Beirut, that steps to strengthen the Lebanese army in and around Sidon would be implemented this coming week.

Mr. Karami gave no specifics, but the Lebanese army has been reported to be preparing an additional 1,200 troops to augment the 2,300 already on the ground in Sidon.

Israelis sowing inter-Lebanese grudges before departure, page 4

Palestinian ordeal enters yet another stage in Sidon

By William MacLean
Reuters

SIDON, Lebanon — Thousands of homeless Palestinians crowd Sidon's backstreets and basements, forced by weeks of fierce fighting to flee their refugee camps.

"It's not the first time we have left our houses and it won't be the last," said Palestinian labourer Imad Abdul A'al, a father of seven whose family shelters in a half-built room on a construction site in this embattled southern port.

Mr. A'al's family fled fighting last week around their house in 'Ain Al Hilwe Palestinian-refugee camp on the city's outskirts, joining an exodus of some 60,000 Palestinians and Lebanese, a third of the population of the Sidon area.

While thousands have gone on to Palestinian camps further north the majority remain in Sidon, where civic officials say three weeks of violence has made the city a disaster area.

Refugees speak with dread of shelling by gunners of the Falangist "Lebanese Forces" militia and harassment by armed men who told them to flee their houses or be shot.

"My two sons are among the fighters," said Mr. A'al. "If it gets any worse and they need me I will join them."

"Now we sleep here, sometimes with 50 people," he said.

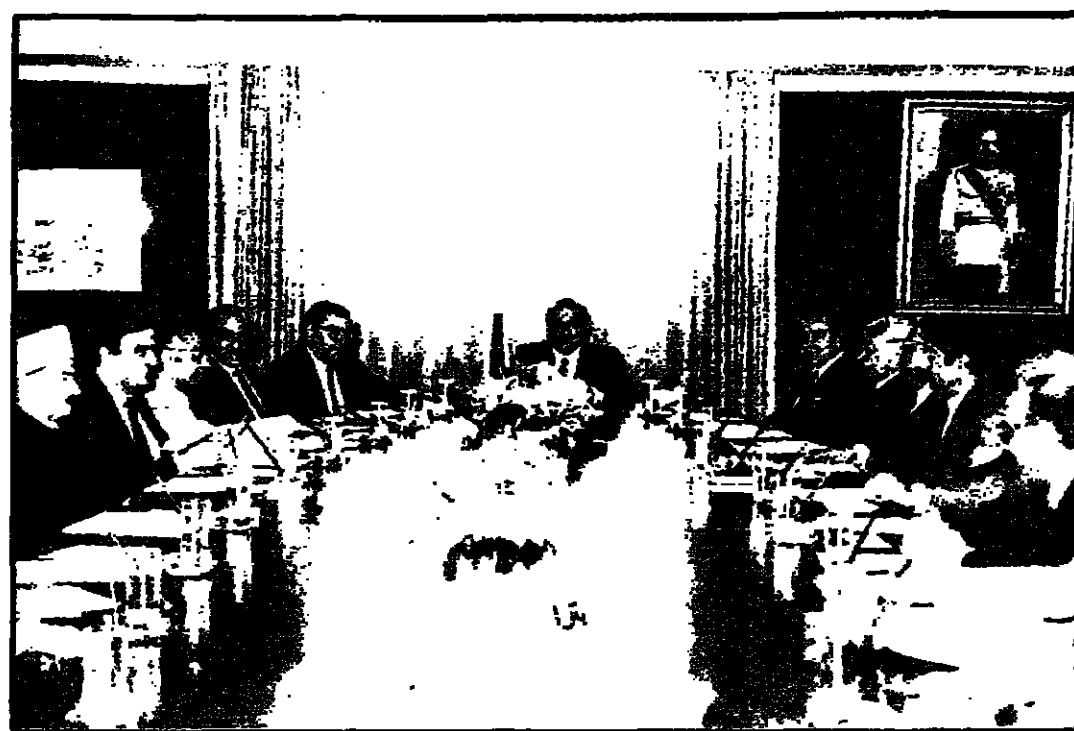
In the room, six metres by eight, a dozen women cooked over primus stoves and 20 children played on the dusty concrete floor among pots, pans, bedding and mattresses. Washing hung on scaffolding outside.

had to leave his home in the dangerous eastern suburbs, told Reuters about half the city's refugees were in "public places" and half were with relatives.

"The situation is explosive. The Health Ministry's relief agency has sent us only 1,000 food parcels and 130 tons of flour, which is nothing," he said. "We need shelters, blankets, mattresses, clothing and food."

City officials said some international relief bodies were helping but most aid came from Sidon-born millionaire Rafiq Hariri, a Saudi Arabian businessman and philanthropist.

At an orphanage near the suburb of Tamir, an outbreak of sniping on Saturday sent dozens of women and children crowding into the building's dimly lit basement. Smoke rose into the sky as mortar shells crashed into houses nearby



The new Jordanian Cabinet, which was sworn in Thursday, holds its first session Sunday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai (Petra photo)

U.N. chief begins 'fact-finding' talks with Tehran leadership

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar began talks with Iranian leaders on the Iran-Iraq war Sunday, but both sides made clear there would be no attempt to find a solution to the conflict.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said on arrival in Tehran from Doha, Qatar, that he wanted only to find out more about Iran's stance on the 4 1/2-year-old war and exchange views with Iranian officials.

He said during a tour of four Gulf Arab states he would go to Tehran and Baghdad if he could discuss all aspects of the conflict, but that Iran wanted to discuss only a few. Iraq refuses to discuss anything but an overall settlement.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, however, made clear Iran had made no "concessions."

He said in a statement the talks would deal only with Iran's goals of an end to attacks on civilian centres and shipping in the Gulf, safety of commercial airliners and what he called other Iraqi violations of international agreements.

"He has travelled to our country with full knowledge of the

decisive positions of Iran in this regard," Mr. Velayati said.

An official U.N. announcement issued in Doha on Saturday said the secretary-general had decided to travel to Tehran and Baghdad as a result of consultations with representatives of both warring nations conducted since March 18.

This contradicted a statement by Mr. Perez de Cuellar himself made the previous day saying he would not be visiting the two capitals because of Iran's refusal to discuss "all aspects" of the conflict.

Diplomats in Tehran said Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who is expected to leave for Baghdad Monday, had evidently downgraded his mission to fact-finding, rather than aiming at a breakthrough in comprehensive peace negotiations.

U.N. sources told Reuters he had started talks with President Ali Khamenei and would also meet Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi and Hojatoleslam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis (parliament) and spokesman of the inner war cabinet.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar, making

his first visits as secretary-general to Tehran and Baghdad, flew to Iran by special aircraft after more than a week of talks in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain and Qatar on ways of ending the war.

He was apparently given safe passage by Iraq, which three weeks ago declared Iranian airspace a prohibited war zone and warned that commercial airliners risked being shot down by mistake. Foreign airlines have since stopped flying to Tehran.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar's announcement Saturday that he was going to Tehran also said he would visit Baghdad later and he had talks in Doha Saturday night with the Iraqi ambassador. This indicated that Iraq had assured him of safe passage to Tehran, diplomats said.

Meanwhile, an Iraqi military spokesman said Iranian gunners shelled six Iraqi border cities.

Baghdad Radio interrupted regular programmes to broadcast a communique by a military spokesman saying the southern Iraqi cities of Basra and Shatt Al Arab, the northern hamlet of Qazania came under intermittent Iranian artillery shelling in the morning.

Gorbachev wants summit with Reagan, orders halt to missiles

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev wants to arrange a summit with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, and has ordered a halt to Soviet deployment of its medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the official news agency TASS said Sunday.

TASS quoted the new Soviet leader as making the statements in an interview with the Communist Party newspaper Pravda.

TASS said Mr. Gorbachev discussed the possibility of a meeting with Mr. Reagan and quoted him as saying: "The question of such a meeting was dealt with in my correspondence with President Reagan. I can say that a positive attitude to such a meeting being held was expressed from both sides. Its time and place will be the subject of subsequent arrangement."

Mr. Gorbachev said the moratorium on nuclear missile deployment started from Sunday and would last until November.

"The decision we will make after that depends on whether the United States follows our example: will it stop the deployment of its intermediate range missiles in Europe," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev said the correspondence with Mr. Reagan discussed ways to improve relations between the superpowers.

"We offer the government of the United States to conduct the matter in such a way that it would be seen to all our peoples, to other countries, that the political courses of the USSR and the United States are oriented not at hostility and confrontation but at the search of mutual understanding and peaceful development," he was quoted as saying.

Mr. Gorbachev said the Soviets also wanted to demonstrate their good faith by halting deployments of medium-range missiles, which the Soviet Union has said were necessary to counter North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

"We are prepared to demonstrate our good will again. And starting with this day, and I want to emphasise this, the Soviet Union is introducing a moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate range missiles and suspending the implementation of other reply measures in Europe."

"The duration of this moratorium is until November of this year," he said.

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Cabinet to hold meetings with public sector

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Sunday decided to hold periodic meetings with representatives of public economic sectors in Jordan with the purpose of working together a formula for a comprehensive action to handle outstanding issues concerning their activities.

The cabinet will be holding meetings with Chambers of Commerce and Industry, financial and banking institutions and with transport and contracting businesses and others to arrive at the agreed goal. This was announced in a statement at the end of a meeting of the new cabinet which met for the first time since it was formed Thursday headed by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai.

The statement said that the cabinet reviewed "the principles and aspirations included in His Majesty King Hussein's letter of designation to the new government and decided to take immediate action at the internal, security, economic and cultural levels."

Agreement endorsed

The cabinet endorsed a land-sea transport agreement with Egypt which was concluded under the guidance of the political leadership of the two countries headed by King Hussein and President Hosni Mubarak, the statement said. It said that the agreement is "designed to fulfill national aspirations and realise a pan-Arab economic and social strategy."

The cabinet also decided to hold regular meetings on Saturdays, and formed four working committees which will meet twice a week.

The first committee, to be known as the Administrative Committee, will address itself to handling recurrent administrative affairs that require cabinet approval. This committee comprises of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali, Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan, Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Marwan Al Hmoud, Minister of Communications Moheiddin Al Hussein, Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh and Minister of Justice Riyadh Al Shaka'a.

Financial Committee

The second committee, which is entrusted with handling economic, financial and planning affairs, includes Mr. Majali, Minister of Industry and Trade Raja'i Muasher, Dr. Odeh, Planning Minister Abdallah Nsour, Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib, Transport Minister Farhi Obeid, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Taher Hamdi Kana'an and Central Bank of Jordan Governor Mohammad Saeed Al Nabulsi.

The third committee, which will take care of the occupied territories affairs, includes Minister of Interior Hassan Al Kayed, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat, and Mr. Kana'an.

Legislative Committee

The fourth committee, entrusted with legislative affairs, includes Mr. Majali, Mr. Shaka'a, and any other member of the cabinet concerned with subjects that goes before the committee, which will work in cooperation with the Prime Ministry's Legislation Bureau.

Sunday's meeting was the first session of the new cabinet, which was sworn in Thursday. It retained five serving ministers of the cabinet of Ahmad Obeidat and increased the number of ministers to 23.

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Queen patronises graduation of civil aviation controllers

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday patronised a graduation ceremony at Queen Noor Civil Aviation Technical Training Institute (QNCATTI) at Amman Civil Airport.

Graduates included three groups of civil and military air traffic controllers and two groups of aviation telecommunication technicians.

At the outset of the ceremony Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) Director General Khaled Mohammad Ali made a speech in which he paid tribute to the Queen for her support of the institute which turns out air traffic controllers, technicians in various aviation fields and other aviation specialists from Jordan and Arab countries.

Mr. Ali, who is also QNCATTI Chairman of the Board of Trustees, voiced appreciation for King Hussein's keenness in promoting air travel, citing in this

content the establishment of the Queen Alia International Airport as the King's deep interest in this field.

The institute has been providing Jordan and other Arab countries with skilled technicians and air traffic controllers with high efficiency, Mr. Ali said in his speech. The Queen who is QNCATTI Honorary President distributed diplomas to the graduates and awards to those excelling in their training courses. She also toured the institute's sections and was briefed on their functions.

At the end of the ceremony and the visit, Mr. Ali presented the Queen with the institute's insignia.

The ceremony was attended by Transport Minister Farhi Obeid, Director General of the Arab Wings Company, Sharif Ghazi Rakan Nasser, Meteorological Department Director General Ali Abanda and other senior CAA officials.

Ministry to expand youth health care programmes

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Health has adopted programmes designed to offer health care to mothers and children and is determined to pursue its programmes and expand them as a contribution to improving health of the youth during the current international year of youth, Health Minister, Zaid Hamzeh announced here Sunday.

The minister said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra on the occasion of World Health Day Sunday that the care for the young should begin at their early age of development, and through this policy the Health Ministry has so far been able to

handle with success many health problems of children.

"In view of the social, economic and industrial development in Jordan we have been faced with serious health problems which affected a large sector of our young men and women, and these include smoking and traffic accidents," the minister said.

These problems, he said, constitute a major cause of death, handicap and disease, resulting in social and economic losses for the nation. Dr. Hamzeh said.

Dr. Hamzeh appealed to all concerned authorities to help coordinate efforts aimed at finding solutions to all these problems.



Her Majesty Queen Noor congratulates an Air Force air traffic controller graduate from Queen Noor Civil Aviation Technical Training Institute.

Also present is Civil Aviation Authority Director General Khaled Mohammad Ali (Petra photo)

Seminar recommends guidance for parents, students on career decisions

AMMAN (J.T.) — A two day seminar on university and community college graduates which ended on March 26 has called on educationalists and the public to seek quality as well as quantity in higher educational institutions in the country.

The seminar also called for more research work into the real needs of skilled manpower in various specialisations and at all levels, in the light of the demographic and economic situations in Jordan and in accordance with the requirements of development plans specially in agriculture and industry.

The calls were among recommendations included in a final statement issued Sunday on the deliberations of the seminar which was organised by Ministry of Labour and Social Development in cooperation with the Business and Professional Women's Club in Amman.

The recommendations called for more training to raise the skill and efficiency of workers, to offer more vocational training to women during schools' secondary stage and to open new fields of specialisations that can appeal to Jordanian women in agriculture and industry.

Another recommendation called for more guidance to be given to students and parents about courses of study to be taken by schools' graduates in the light of the needs of the society and at an early stage and that such guidance be given through information services.

The recommendations urged more facilitation to ensure the flow of workers among Arab countries, increasing women's representation in various organisations concerned with education planning and removing all constraints that impede women's participation in development sch-

emes and their promotion to higher posts in various institutions.

The seminar reviewed working papers on the population status in Jordan, the status of women's rehabilitation and job opportunities for graduate women.

The seminar also tackled relationship between education on the one hand and agricultural and industrial development on the other.

Dead Sea resthouse restricted

AMMAN (Petra) — The Dead Sea resthouse owned by the Tourist Investment Department (TID) of the Social Security Corporation (SSC) will only be restricted to families, the TID Director General Zuheir Al Ajlouni announced Sunday.

Mr. Ajlouni said that this was decided in order to provide a relaxed and quiet atmosphere for family members.

He added that the resthouse capacity is limited to 1500 people while more than 4000 people visiting on Fridays makes it difficult to keep the place under order and provide proper service.

Masri, Badawi discuss ties, Palestine problem

AMMAN (J.T.) — Visiting Egyptian Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdul Halim Badawi conferred here Sunday with Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri. They discussed developments of the Palestine problem and reviewed bilateral relations.

The meeting was designed to pave the way for a higher Jordanian-Egyptian joint committee meeting due to open here towards the end of April.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry's Secretary General Saleh Al Zu'bi and Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahbeh.

Mr. Badawi conferred with Transport Minister Farhi Obeid later Sunday. They discussed Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation in transport fields.

Mr. Badawi who arrived in Amman Saturday met earlier with Mr. Rafiq Al Laham, Acting Director General of Tourism. They explored spheres of bilateral cooperation in tourism and ways to exchange tourist groups between the two countries.

The two officials also discussed ways in which the two countries can market their national tourist attractions abroad.

The meeting was attended by the Egyptian Ambassador and officials from the Jordanian ministries of Foreign Affairs and Tourism.

Mr. Badawi came to Jordan at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry to pave the way for a meeting of the joint committee, set up during a visit to Jordan in October 1984 by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. The committee has been entrusted with discussing ways for promoting cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Mr. Badawi later held a meeting with Dr. Ibrahim Badran, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade to follow up the implementation of Jordanian-Egyptian agreements. They also discussed preparations for the convening of the higher joint committee meeting that will precede the official inauguration of the Aqaba Nweibeh sea-land route on April 25.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that the two officials also discussed the establishment of a society for Jordanian and Egyptian businessmen to help in developing bilateral economic relations.

At present, Petra said, the Amman Chamber of Industry in

cooperation with the Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Trade is preparing a set of bylaws for the proposed society which, it said, will help promote the implementation of commercial transactions and ease financial matters related to imports and exports. Also to be established is a Jordanian-Egyptian company with a joint capital that will be entrusted with implementing commercial, industrial and agricultural projects that can help promote Egyptian-Jordanian economic integration, Petra said.

The two officials agreed in their meeting Sunday that both countries update a bilateral economic, technical and trade agreement due to be signed by the higher committee this month.

Mr. Badawi later held a meeting with Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat, Secretary General of the Ministry of Education to pave the ground for the signing of a cultural agreement aimed at promoting educational, cultural and scientific cooperation between Egypt and Jordan.

The two officials agreed on measures to be taken towards speeding up the preparation of this projected agreement and Dr. Arabiyat presented to Mr. Badawi a briefing on the ministry of education's programmes.

Insurance companies are not in good shape, ministry report says

AMMAN (Petra) — Insurance companies in Jordan last year did not fare as well as the previous year, and 12 of which sustained losses or made very slight profit in view of the current world economic recession, the Ministry of Industry and Trade announced here Sunday.

The ministry's Insurance Department Director Radi Ibrahim said that another reason for the insurance companies' poor performance in 1984 was the heavy competition among the 22 companies that operate in Jordan. Only 10 insurance companies in Jordan will distribute between nine and 25 per cent dividends on

their profits in 1984 while the rest will not be able to do so, Mr. Ibrahim added.

He said that insurance com-

panies in Jordan last year invested JD 42 million in the country's companies, banks and other businesses.

CONDOLENCES

The staff of AMIDEAST, Inc. mourns the death of MR. QADRI KHALAF EL-TALL and extends heartfelt condolences to all his family and friends.

UNRWA marks International Health Day

By Rama Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

NAOUR — "Healthy Youth: Our Best Resource" was United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees (UNRWA) slogan on the occasion of the World Health Day's celebrations which UNRWA celebrated Sunday at its Amman Training Centre ATC in Naour.

Deputy Director of UNRWA's Affairs Ele Jan Saaf in his opening speech said that the celebrations of the world health day requires healthy youth as our best resource and added that if youth are not properly guided "they could endanger the future". He stressed that the best way to guide the youth is through their participation in community services and sports and physical education.

Mr. Saaf went on to say that the future of any country depends on the facilities and activities offered to the youth who form the future elements in building their community and country.

Mr. Saaf also said that UNRWA is reaching the youth through its various health centres and 198 schools. He called for cooperation between UNRWA, other United Nations agencies and local governments to offer

joint services to the youth.

Another speaker was the Director General at the Youth Welfare Organisation Mohammad Abu Al Tayeb who said that the United Nations International Year of the Youth stresses on three mottoes: development, peace and participation. He added that the only way to secure future development for Jordan is through promoting adequate sports for Jordanian youth to build their future society.

Mr. Abu Tayeb said that health education is a philosophy based on developing healthy habits among the youth. He added that the economical development of any country is measured by the economical contributions of its youth, especially since youth in Jordan form 70 per cent of the total population. Youth, he said, should be indoctrinated on the concept of self-support which leads to self-sufficiency, a state Jordan has not reached in economic production. UNRWA's director of Medical Services, Dr. Khader Azzam said that UNRWA suggested such a slogan on the occasion of World Health Day because of the important role of the youth in shaping our future society and its development.

He said that the World Health Organisation WHO should fight the various diseases such as malnutrition, diarrhoea and various other ailments that are affecting the youth in the developing countries. Dr. Azzam added that "water, food, medicine and guidance" are factors to be taken into consideration if youth are to be properly served.

He went on to say an increase in mother care centres, child care centres, and the performance of pre-marital tests are ways to ensure healthy youth. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Deputy Regional Director Edward Cruden in his speech highlighted UNICEF's objectives in offering help to children and youth. He cited the high rate of children who are dying every day because of malnutrition and said that a statistical study conducted by UNICEF on Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in relation with the Gross National Product (GNP) proved that there is no relation between the GNP and the IMR. He added that high GNP countries can also have high rates of IMR.

Mr. Cruden added that UNICEF's regional office in Amman has focused on the role of women in youth development and the role of the youth who, if trained to help

themselves, can help their community.

Mr. Cruden went on to say that UNICEF's regional office in cooperation with the Ministry of Health will distribute 42,000 oral Dehydration salt packs on April 20 throughout the whole kingdom so as to decrease children mortality rates caused by diarrhoea.

He added that Jordan as a country is well known for its wide range of programmes that have been so far implemented for the prevention of diseases. The last speaker on the World Health Day celebrations was UNRWA's Director of Education Department Mr. Attieh Mahmoud who said that youth need a heavily concentrated programme that covers all the aspects they lack. He added that such programme will allow the youth to contribute positively to the welfare of their community, society and country.

He called on Mr. Ele Jan Saaf to build indoor sport facilities at UNRWA's health and education centres.

At the end of the celebrations, the guests and participants toured ATC and saw the on-the-job training programmes offered by the Centre.

Parliament probes establishment of in-house research unit

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Director of the U.S. Congressional Research Service (CRS) Gilbert Gude Saturday concluded a two-week official visit to Jordan during which he held talks with parliament members and administrators to assist the Jordanian parliament in establishing a modern information and research system to help parliamentarians in their work.

The system which the parliament intends to establish aims at making information data and research studies accessible to parliamentarians for floor statements and other basic factual information services such as statistics, biographies, quotations,

books, articles, reports and studies.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Gude said Upper House (Senate) and Lower House Speakers Ahmad Lawzi and Akel Fayez "felt it would be helpful to have somebody to give guidance in research and information."

Mr. Gude's task was "a technical professional mission to assist the parliament" in establishing a research system to support the democratic body.

The CRS, which includes the Library of Congress, has also agreed to exchange information with the Jordanian parliament on various issues of mutual interest.

Mr. Gude said "the CRS is very up to date on events in the Middle

East through received periodicals and other publications including reports from U.S. newspapers on the region."

Mr. Gude, himself a former member of the U.S. House of Representatives, said there was a plan to invite a number of Jordanian parliament staff to visit the U.S. Congress and examine technical procedures and get advice on the order of debate in the floor.

He said that his visit to the Jordanian parliament was aimed at giving advice "on the whole system and the rules of parliament."

Commenting on the parliament, Mr. Gude said "the building is very well designed, and the manner of transcription of sessions is very good."

However, Mr. Gude said the

House was "under staffed" and that the parliament's administration was bent on handling this problem.

Mr. Gude said with the establishment of an efficient research service at the parliament "the whole government would be benefiting."

The CRS provides reference and research information to members, committees and staff of the U.S. Congress on a non-partisan basis. It has a staff of 860 of whom over 500 are analysts. It represents the largest legislative body research organisation in the world.

Mr. Gude said his mission in Jordan is the first by the CRS to a foreign country.

Egypt recognises new Sudanese leadership

(Continued from page 1)
stranded as he stopped over Saturday on his way back from the United States. He had appointed Gen. Swaredhab defence minister on March 18.

Asked about Mr. Numeiri's presence in Cairo, where he was reported staying at one of the presidential palaces, Mr. Mubarak said: "We have had many former Arab leaders in Egypt. If Numeiri wants to stay in Egypt, he is welcome."

About 500 Sudanese students Sunday crowded their embassy in Cairo shouting slogans against Mr. Numeiri.

"Numeiri's head is a popular demand" and "traitor, traitor — give him to the people," they chanted as anti-riot police stood by.

In Amman, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said Jordan considers the developments in Sudan as a purely internal matter.

The minister said in a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the Jordanian government "takes pride in its brotherly and close relations with Sudan and wishes that country stability, progress and prosperity."

"We hope that Sudan will safeguard its territorial sovereignty

and maintain national unity so that it can carry out its duties towards the Arab Nation and play its role in international affairs," Mr. Masri said.

The Saudi Arabian government issued a statement saying the coup was "an internal affair" and "wished success" to the new leadership.

Meanwhile, telephone and telex links to the Sudanese capital remained closed, but reports reaching here through Western diplomats said the new ruler was apparently in full control of the situation.

They said shops were open for business and people responded

well to an appeal to return to work, ending the paralysis of strikes and demonstrations against President Numeiri.

In a communique broadcast Saturday night over the official Omdurman Radio, Gen. Swaredhab pledged political, economic and social reforms and said he would guarantee freedom for the media, political organisations and religions.

In Amman, a high ranking army officer was quoted as saying by Reuters that Gen. Swaredhab is a 1970 graduate of Jordan's Royal Military Staff College.

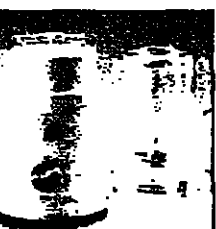
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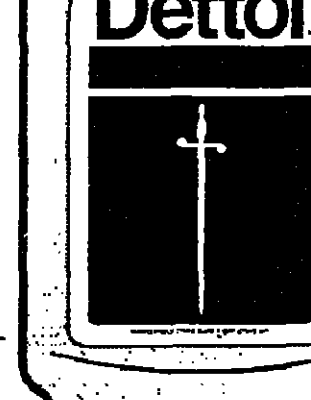
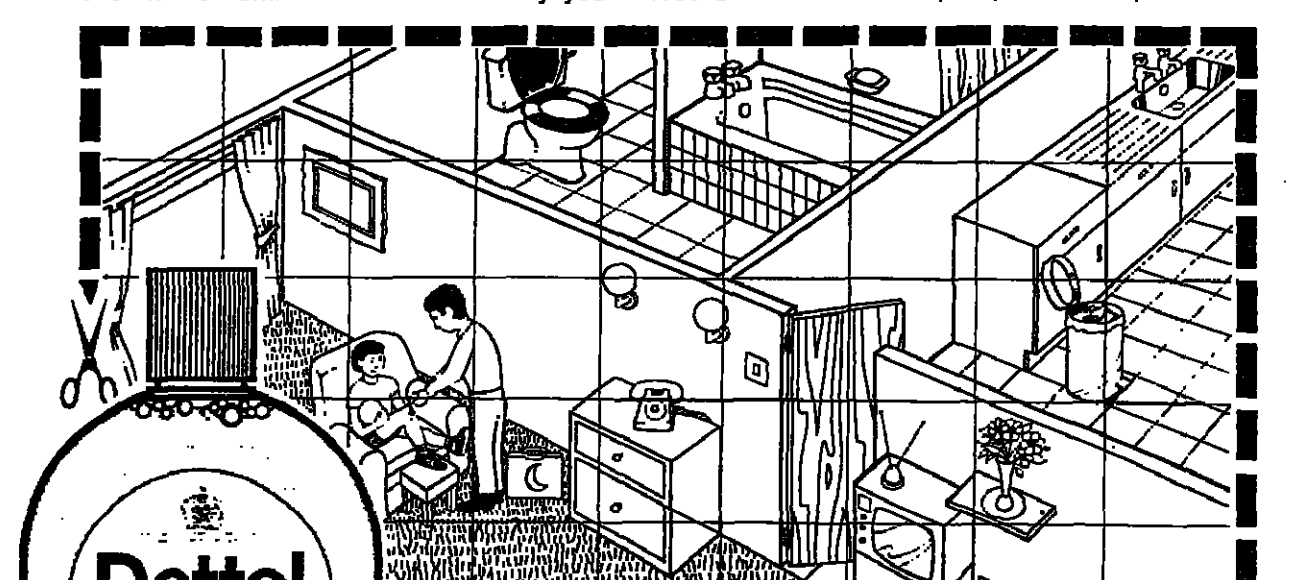
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Guest Column

By Salim Al-Rihani

Sowing inter-Lebanese grudges before departure

WHEN THE Israeli armed forces launched their invasion of southern Lebanon in 1982 they were under the impression that the incursion would be an easy job, and that they would kill, plunder and destroy at will. The army commanders had mobilised their forces for what they believed a simple task; and after being accomplished, everyone would enjoy the nice summer weather and the beautiful scenery of that country. But the Israeli soldier found so many things in store for him when he had never thought that the invasion will turn into a quagmire difficult to get out of and a trap

that had cost Israel heavy losses in men and material. A country so small as Lebanon has proved to be tough and resilient; its people steadfast and ready to make sacrifice for the sake of defending the freedom of their country. The Israelis were not ready for such a reaction and such firm resistance that eventually forced them to decide to abandon the country they had invaded. Only when the Israelis realised the extent of the ferocious resistance that planted so much fear in their hearts that they decided to leave. The acts of the resistance have caused the Israeli society

to rise against its own government in a rage demanding that the troops will be withdrawn immediately from Lebanon. Israel has paid dearly for its adventure into Lebanon, and the consequence was so devastating to its economy on an unprecedented level, promoting its leaders to go begging again to the United States for more financial aid.

Faced with this situation, Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres announced his government's decision to pull out the troops from Lebanon in the coming two months. But before withdrawing from Lebanon

in this ignominious manner, the Israelis have planned to wreak havoc in that country.

Israel has reason to do that in view of the fact that the Lebanese warring factions in the north have finally come to agreement on settling their disputes and restoring peace and stability to their country. Therefore, it was essential for Israel to sow seeds of dissension among the Lebanese and so rekindle hatred among their communities and deepen the divisions among their leaders. Through its backed militia and renegade Lebanese forces which it had been supporting all along, Israel has been able

to split the ranks of the Falangists, whose leader, President Gemayel, has of late adopted a policy by which to unify the country behind him.

These dissidents are now confronting the legitimate government in Beirut and opposing all other factions in Lebanon. Of course Israel is behind this split and continues to fuel the fire so as to destabilise the country for the purpose of creating an atmosphere suitable enough for setting up cantons or mini-states in the South directly under its own hegemony and domination.

In order to fulfil its objectives, Israel has been encouraging the dissidents to shell refugee camps and Lebanese villages in the South and has been carrying out raids on innocent civilians with the purpose of sowing terror in their hearts and forcing them to abandon their lands and homes.

Thus, the phased withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon has been orchestrated to coincide with an escalation of activity by the dissident Falangist and renegade Lebanese forces. It is up to the wise men of Lebanon to meet and to find out ways for fending off this new danger.

End of an era for Sudan

THE COUP in Sudan which brought down the regime of Gen. Jaafar Numeiri is indeed a natural end for an era characterised by violence, repression and corruption. Over the past 17 years under Numeiri, Sudan has been going on from bad to worse, due mainly to poor planning in economic and social fields and a poor administration that brought about almost total collapse of the country's social and economic institutions.

To make things even worse for his people Numeiri banned all forms of political life, hit hard on the opposition and practised the game of turning one group against another to make sure that no single group could ever pose a challenge to his regime. The change of heart in sometimes supporting and sometimes lashing out against the Muslim Brotherhood, the clampdown against the south, the imposition of repressive measures to deal with the purest in troubled spots of Sudan brought about indignation that steadily grew into a torrent of rage and fury among the masses. The government's socialist party was a mere screen behind which Numeiri concealed his dictatorship and through which he had hoped it would win him public support.

No doubt Numeiri's help to transport Ethiopian Jews from Sudan to Israel served as a time-bomb that blew up in his face in the form of recent unrest and disturbances which have recently plagued his regime. The last straw was the lifting of subsidies on basic food supplies which enraged the masses beyond measure. Numeiri's decision to cancel the rules against subsidies in the face of the upsurge of violence in Khartoum did not save his regime from its doom; nor did his visit to the United States to get financial and economic assistance to his country do any good to improve the situation in Sudan.

In his last days, the deposed leader reached a point of no return with his people and the armed forces which took over power in Sudan ensured that he will never return. Numeiri's is a case of yet another dictatorship that brought about its own demise.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Putting an end to grievances

FINALLY THE Numeiri regime has fallen, after a great deal of violence and tragedies and after all confidence between governor and people has been lost for ever. What happened in Sudan is worth studying because the events point to the absence of democracy, stability, confidence and true cooperation between people and the regime to serve national interests.

The Numeiri regime has put into effect measures that enraged the public, and the increase in the prices of foodstuffs and basic commodities was only the last straw. Before this, there was the episode of transporting Ethiopian Jews from Sudan to Israel which implanted fury in the hearts of the Sudanese people against their government, and served as a time-bomb awaiting the opportune moment for explosion.

The Sudanese people have now embarked on a new era in which, it is hoped, they will unify their ranks and stand behind a new government in rebuilding the collapsing economy and developing the country's resources. This is the moment which requires Arab countries to extend a hand to the Sudanese people to enable them to overcome their ordeal and help them avert domination and hegemony by foreign powers.

Al Dustour: Big tasks awaiting

THE APPOINTMENT of Zaid Rifai as head of the new government was met with optimism and was welcomed by all public sectors in Jordan. This feeling and the deep satisfaction which the new government has drawn from the public are justified in view of Mr. Rifai's skill and experience in government affairs and in the light of his letter to King Hussein in which he pledged to carry out reforms on the domestic front.

The Jordanian people have cause to be optimistic in view of the economic recession which has hit Jordan along with other countries in the region. Perhaps the financial and commercial circles in Jordan are particularly optimistic because the country's economy has been based on private initiative, and the programme set by the new government suits these sectors very well.

The new government is now expected to address itself to the economic matters with a view to reactivating the economy. Also it is expected to introduce amendments to laws and regulations to help it in the process.

On the pan-Arab front the government is expected to work towards rebuilding Arab solidarity and taking initiatives aimed at ending inter-Arab differences. This is part of the new government's programme for the coming stage and we hope it will meet with success in all its endeavours.

Sawt Al Shaab: Dictatorships cannot last

THE OVERTHROW of the Numeiri regime in Sudan ends a long chapter of misery and sufferings the Sudanese people had to face as a result of ill planned and confused economic and social policies. Despite the great resources of Sudan, its economy is now on the verge of total collapse, and people are facing famine and starvation.

The Numeiri regime had succeeded for a long time to hide behind revolutionary slogans and a claim of socialist rule when in reality it has been no more than a dictatorship imposing harsh rule on various groups and favouring a selected minority. The outgoing regime has over the years perfected a policy of turning one group against another and excelled in the practice of changing forms of rule according to needs as they arose. What this regime was interested in was to continue to exist whatever the cost.

The transportation of Ethiopian Jews through Sudan to Israel came to expose the regime. The military junta in Sudan took over the government as a result of great pressure from the masses to get rid of Numeiri. But the new regime is not necessarily different from the ousted one unless it can prove otherwise in word and deed.

'Israel has not yet defined its permanent borders'

WASHINGTON — Following is the transcript of the portion of the MacNeill/Lehrer Report featuring former U.S. President Jimmy Carter, in which Mr. Carter talked of peace in the Middle East:

MacNeill: We turn now to a newsmaker interview with former President Jimmy Carter, whose new book on Middle East politics, "The Blood of Abraham," was published recently. Since leaving the White House, Mr. Carter has maintained a strong interest in the politics of the Middle East, where he achieved what many consider his single great success as president, the Camp David accords he negotiated with Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Menachem Begin of Israel. A recently completed study by the Roper Centre for Public Opinion Research at the University of Connecticut ranked the Camp David agreements as the most successful U.S. foreign policy initiative in recent years. Mr. President, welcome.

Jimmy Carter: Thank you.

MacNeill: To the average American hearing the daily reports of violence and almost despair from many parts of the Middle East, it must seem — the situations there must seem very far beyond any effective American intervention. Do you agree?

Pres. Carter: No. We've completely lost our presence and our influence in the area north of Israel, Lebanon and Syria, and we've been replaced there by the Syrian influence and indirectly by the Soviets. This was a result of our misadventure in Lebanon. But I think that in the southern part of that line, that is, Israel, the occupied territories, Jordan, Egypt, we still have a major role to play. And although it would be foolish to be optimistic about the prospect for peace in the Middle East, there are two factors that are very encouraging. One is that the people themselves want peace even in Syria. When I'm on the streets in Syria there's a great outpouring of people thanking me for progress towards peace, even though Assad and the government and the official news media condemn me as one of the authors of the notorious Camp David accords. And I think that another thing that's very important is that there's a great common ground that exists among the major documents that have been officially accepted by the different governments involved. U.N. Resolution 242, the Camp David accords, the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt, President Reagan's statement of September, 1982, the response by all the Arab leaders at Fez and Morocco in the same month, September '82, and even more recently, the agreement that was reached between the Jordanians and the Palestinians. So there is a hope. I think, that we can bring peace to the Middle East.

MacNeill: That common ground does not yet extend, though, to a recognition, an open, overt, explicit recognition of Israel's right to exist by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and a number of Arab states, does it?

Pres. Carter: That's right. There is a long way to go. Israel has not yet tried to define its own permanent borders, and when you

ask moderate Arabs even, would you recognise Israel, the question is, which Israel? Is it the Israel that includes part of southern Lebanon, the Golan Heights, or is it the Israel of the '67 border? So that's a decision that has to be made. Secondly, what's going to be done about the Palestinian question? Third, who is going to negotiate with Israel and under what framework or umbrella? And obviously there's a lot of dispute about this. Also, there's a limit to what any particular leader in the Middle East can do with the political constraints on them. How far can they go without an adequate response from their adversaries? How far can they go without alienating their own basic supporters and, in effect, the Arab brotherhood? These are questions that also have to be answered, and I think that when the — when any element in the Middle East makes a tentative step forward that there has to be a catalyst or coalition or a mediator who can join them as a partner to take the next step. And in the past this has always been the United States. Right now the United States' role I would say is uncertain at best.

MacNeill: Just to go back a moment, one of the grounds you expressed for hope is that all the people want peace. But don't all people everywhere want peace and it's people who are leading them or politically manipulating them or inspiring them or defining what peace is who are really going to have the say?

Pres. Carter: That's right. Sadat said —

MacNeill: I mean, the people on the streets of Damascus who cheer you as a peacemaker aren't going to have the say in what Syria does.

Pres. Carter: That's exactly right, and this is a point that Sadat often made. He is the one that I heard say many times the people want peace; it's the leaders who are the obstacle. I made the same statement when I made a speech to the Knesset in the spring of 1979 when we were putting together the final stages of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty. But I think that's accurate to say that there is an overall — that's an encouraging factor but it's obviously a factor that's not adequate.

MacNeill: Let's come back to a point about the catalyst, Jordan and Yasser Arafat, head of one big faction of the PLO, recently got together. Then Egypt's Mubarak came here and said to the United States, "Why don't you entertain a delegation of the Jordanians and the PLO before their peace talks with Israel?" The Reagan administration first appeared to be saying no then it seemed to be saying it would consider it. Now, what do you think differently Mr. Reagan should have done to become the catalyst in that situation?

Pres. Carter: I presume that the final answer has not been forthcoming from the White House, and my hope is that the Reagan administration would take advantage of this potential opening

and move to meet with such a delegation. The Camp David accords, as a matter of fact, prescribe that in future negotiations you not only have a separate Palestinian delegation from the West Bank and Gaza, but that within the Jordanian delegation and within the Egyptian delegation there shall be Palestinians. And there was a clear understanding at Camp David that the credentials of these Palestinians would not be examined by the Israelis. In other words, that some of them might very well be PLO members if they didn't come officially as —

MacNeill: But they just wouldn't be wearing big badges?

Pres. Carter: That's exactly right. MacNeill: Well, does that mean that it's time — you think that the United States should drop the precondition of the PLO renouncing its struggle against Israel, recognising, overtly recognising Israel's right to exist, before recognising or dealing with the PLO itself?

Pres. Carter: No, the commitment is that we would not officially recognise nor negotiate with the PLO unless they accept Israel's right to exist and endorse U.N. Resolution 242. I don't think we ought to officially recognise them as a separate entity or negotiate with them, but that doesn't preclude us having conversations to explore what they really mean by this Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. We have had dealings with the PLO in the past. For instance, when our hostages were first taken in Iran, we asked the PLO leaders, including Arafat himself, to intercede with Khomeini to protect our hostages from injury and death. When President Reagan was faced with withdrawing a lot of American citizens from Lebanon in 1982 he also got the PLO to help get those Americans out safely. So I think that this is a possibility for the future without violating any agreement, without any official recognition.

MacNeill: And yet, when your U.N. ambassador, Andrew Young, sat down with the PLO it



The peace treaty between Egypt and Israel based on Camp David accords was concluded and signed at the White House in March 1979. Picture shows Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left), Israeli Prime

Minister Menachem Begin (right) and President Jimmy Carter who was instrumental for the treaty (centre) at the signing ceremony.

caused a tremendous political furor here.

Pres. Carter: Well, sometimes you have to face political furor. I think in this recent agreement that you describe between King Hussein and Arafat —

MacNeill: Excuse me interrupting again.

Pres. Carter: Sure. MacNeill: Are you suggesting by that that Andrew Young in fact did that with your knowledge and approval at that time?

Pres. Carter: No. Andy Young at that time was the president of the U.N. Security Council, which was a rotating position every month. And the PLO is a very major entity within the United Nations, and Andy Young didn't meet with them to negotiate concerning the Middle East; he met with them in his official capacity. I think it was perfectly legitimate. But anyway, within this Jordanian-Palestinian agreement there are three interesting potential elements. First of all, a willingness to negotiate, which implies a recognition of Israel; a statement that all the U.N. res-

olutions can be acceptable by the Palestinians, which includes U.N. Resolution 242; and, third, a clear statement they would consider a confederation with Jordan instead of the long-standing demand that only an independent Palestinian state would be acceptable. How much substance there is to these three points, nobody yet knows. And that's where I think we can explore further to see what I mean by this proposal.

MacNeill: May I finally ask you this? In a review of your book in The Washington Post it suggests that you were soured, to use the word, by Mr. Begin's position on the West Bank settlements. Israel's right to continue settling the West Bank, and that it has changed your view and that since then you've been more critical of Israel's position, more favourable to the Arab position. Is there any truth in that, that there's a legacy from Camp David that has swung you more favourably towards the Arab position in this?

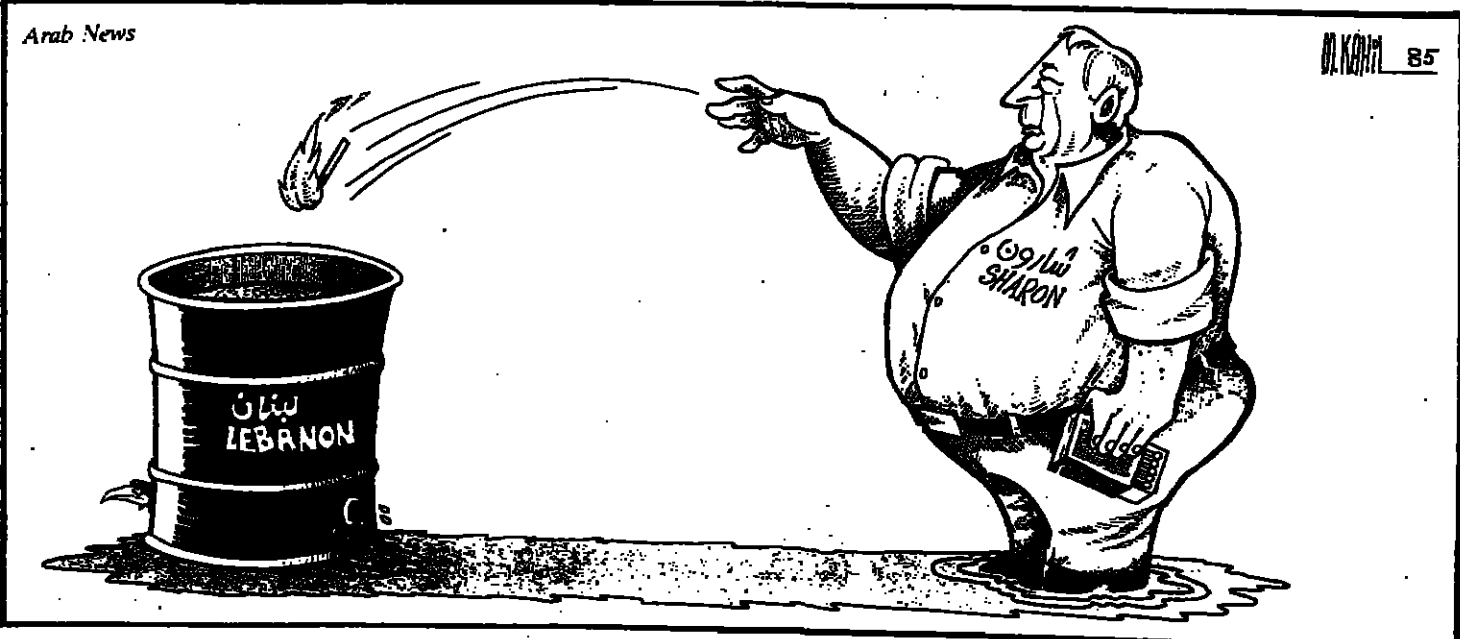
Pres. Carter: No. When we came out from Camp David I was disappointed with some of Begin's

subsequent statements and also the fact that he very quickly began to build settlements in occupied territories, contrary to what I consider his promise to me. But after that occurred, three months later, when I finally went to Cairo, to Alexandria and also to Jerusalem to conclude the final terms of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty — and that shows that I was not embittered by Camp David and that I was able to treat that complicated interrelationship fairly. And I think it's fair to say that Begin was practically euphoric in his acceptance of a treaty. Anyone who attended the signing ceremonies and the ceremonies thereafter would agree that there was a great and genuine degree of friendship, mutual gratitude, mutual trust that existed among me, Sadat and Begin.

MacNeill: Mr. President, I have to leave it there. Thank you very much.

Pres. Carter: I've enjoyed it. Thank you.

— U.S. Information Agency.



Salvadorean president gains power in wake of elections

By Robert Block

SAN SALVADOR — President Jose Napoleon Duarte, considered only days ago as weak and ineffective, has consolidated his power as El Salvador's leader after a recent legislative and municipal elections.

Preliminary returns of the elections and private polls indicate that Mr. Duarte's Christian Democrat Party won a landslide victory and took control from rightist parties in the country's 60-seat national assembly and 262 municipalities.

"Duarte was weak before but now is much stronger and for the first time is in position to really run this country," one of his aides told reporters the day after the elections.

Diplomats, business leaders, and political observers agree that the Christian Democrats' apparent victory was a vote of confidence for Mr. Duarte, boosting his ability to rule the country and pursue a peaceful solution to a five-year-old civil war against leftist rebels.

But they warned that it could also bring trouble. The question now facing El Salvador, they say, is whether Mr. Duarte with his newly-found control over the democratic institutions will go ahead with his reformist programmes and be able to unify the politically-divided nation.

Some say Mr. Duarte might back away from his promises for social change so as not to alienate rightist sectors who think he wants to create a socialist state and end

the war by offering leftist rebels a share of power.

Since Mr. Duarte took office last June, the rightist parties used their legislative and municipal majorities to limit the president's ability to govern the country and to block many of his reformist programmes aimed at correcting the country's vast political social and economic injustices.

U.S. officials here have said that a Christian Democrat victory in Sunday's polls could send rightists on a spree of violence to destabilise Mr. Duarte.

In a possible indication of what is to come, rightist parties led by the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) of Roberto D'Aubuisson, refused to admit defeat and tried without success to annul the polls because of what

they said was a fraud by the Christian Democrats with army support.

"The fact that the right could turn on the army, which has long been a base of its support, is an indication of how desperate their ranks really are and how far they might go in their quest for power," one Western diplomat commented.

Christian Democrat leaders, however, said they were not anticipating a right-wing backlash.

"I am expecting understanding," Mr. Duarte told reporters on election night when asked about the right wing's reaction in the case of a Christian Democrat victory.

Supporters say Mr. Duarte is counting on U.S. military and financial support for his government

to moderate rightists, particularly in the private sector and the army.

Both the army and the business sector are totally dependent on U.S. assistance.

Mr. Duarte's relationship with the army has been good during his term, and the army spoke out against the rightists for "playing with the will of the people" by seeking to have elections annulled.

On the president's prospects of getting cooperation from the business sector Hugo Barrera, a wealthy businessman and right-wing assembly member for ARENA, told Reuters "I think there will be a rapprochement."

"All he (Duarte) has to do is make some statements to give us confidence that he is not going to pursue a strategy of nationalisation of business interests

and will work with us on solving the country's problems," he added.

Mr. Duarte has said the main goals of his new government will be to reactivate the country's faltering economy and secure peace.

He promised to reopen stalled peace talks with the guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) to find a political solution to the country's conflict.

Diplomats said a consolidated Duarte government presented a political problem for the guerrillas, who dismissed the polls as part of U.S. strategy to give the appearance of legitimate government. They said the leftist opposition might have to make concessions to Mr. Duarte in future talks.

Self in 130

New outlook

What international role do economic sanctions play?

By Nayef Tarawneh
Special to the Jordan TimesM.S. Daoudi and M.S. Dajani.
Economic Sanctions: Ideals and Experience.

London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1983.

Would economic sanctions be the proper Arab response to countries moving their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem?

Should the Reagan administration have imposed economic sanctions against the Soviet Union for downing Korean Airlines flight 007? Should sanctions against Poland be terminated now that martial law has been lifted and a sweeping amnesty for political prisoners granted? Would more stringent sanctions against South Africa help or hinder black majority rule there? Should the United States employ sanctions as a political tool even though the economic costs may outweigh the political rewards? Are sanctions in general effective, practical, or useful? These are only some of the questions on the minds of Americans worried about the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. One turns to "Economic Sanctions: Ideals and Experience" by M.S. Daoudi and M.S. Dajani to seek answers to such perplexing questions. As the authors explain in their introduction, the book aims at "broadening our views and perspectives by providing new ways of viewing political events." Its main goal is "to bring to our attention the lessons of the past in order to understand the complex issues we presently face" (p. 2).

Mr. Daoudi and Mr. Dajani's contribution to previous research in the field of economic sanctions both expands one's understanding of today's world and opens new horizons for theorists of economic sanctions in an original, though controversial, way. They invoke the Kuhnian notion of paradigm and scientific revolutions to explain the shifts in scholars' perceptions (and the orientation of research) with regard to the utility of economic sanctions. In a first-rate application of the Kuhnian conceptual framework, Mr. Daoudi and Mr. Dajani explain the transition from one school of thought in the 1930s and 1940s which put a high value on the political utility of economic sanctions as tools of international policy to keep the peace and deter aggression, to the contemporary school of thought in the 1960s and 1970s which discounted sanctions as ineffective or useless in achieving political objectives. Other works in the field have focused on one or a few cases of

BOOK REVIEW

sanctions, but "Economic Sanctions: Ideals and Experience" is bold in the extent and sweep of its purpose. The book synthesises more than half a century of economic sanctions practices by sorting them into three categories that reflect the nature of sanctions: universal (those practised by world organisations such as the League of Nations and the United Nations); multilateral (those practised by a group of states acting collectively); and unilateral (those practised by individual governments).

Following a penetrating theoretical chapter, Chapter Two on universal sanctions focuses on two cases: the League's sanctions against Italy in 1935 for having invaded Ethiopia, and the U.N. sanctions in 1966 against Rhodesia for having unilaterally declared independence. Both cases illustrate the difficulties associated with sanctions imposed by the international community. As conflicting views on the nature and extent of sanctions emerge, some sanctions fear that if sanctions prove successful, nations would use them regularly; this would cause chronic disruptions of trade that would damage both domestic and international economies. Hence efforts are consciously made to diffuse the power of sanctions.

Chapter Three, on multilateral sanctions, analyses several cases beginning with the Western strategic embargo and the boycott of Iranian oil in 1951 in response to

the Mossadeq government's nationalisation of Iranian oil. The Western powers' withdrawal of their offer to finance the Aswan Dam in 1956 is considered by the authors as "a classic case in which a target nation was able to defuse the economic weapon because it succeeded in finding alternative sources of supply" (p. 101). The 1973-74 Arab oil embargo and the U.S. and European sanctions against Iran in response to the hostage crisis in 1980 are discussed in some detail. Both cases illustrate the need of multinational targets or sanctioners to coordinate their policies. The sanctions against Argentina in 1982 prompted by the Argentinian invasion of the Falkland Islands are viewed by Mr. Daoudi and Mr. Dajani as a case in which sanctions — the European Community (EC) and the U.S. — "had allowed immediate political considerations to jeopardise long-term economic interests, thus risking the loss of lucrative markets — a possibility which, luckily enough for them, failed to materialise" (p. 121).

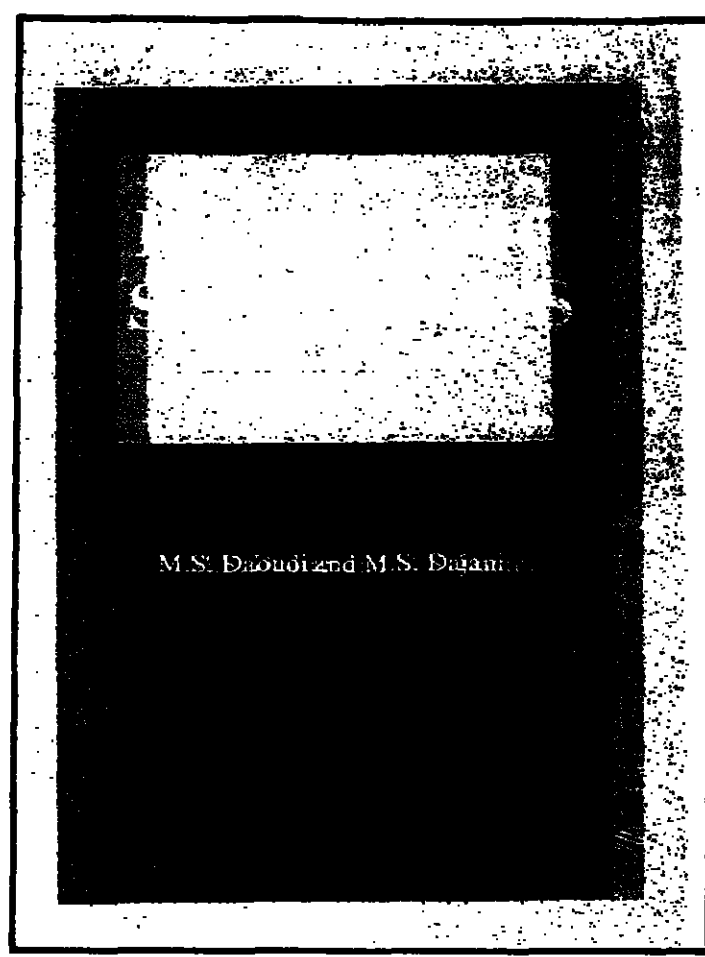
Chapter Four, on the use of sanctions by individual states, focuses on Soviet and American practices. The U.S. grain embargo against the Soviet Union for its 1981 Afghanistan intervention is described as "a classic example of a sanction in which the cost to the target country was much less than the cost to the sanctioner" (p. 134). The sanctions against Iran and the Siberian pipeline embargo illustrate the Western nations' need to attend to the delicate issue of extraterritoriality. U.S. attempts to extend its "territorial reach" to Europe through American corporate subsidiaries created much unwarranted friction among strategic allies.

Chapter Five presents the authors' conclusions. Sanctions, Mr. Daoudi and Mr. Dajani argue, can be useful provided no high expectations are placed on them. They caution: "The gap between our expectations of what sanctions ought to do and their actual performance needs to be bridged. Economic sanctions could very well play the role of heavy bulldozers, cutting fresh inroads and

causing deep internal cleavages in the target nation's political system" (p. 169). But the effectiveness of sanctions depends upon how demands are developed and expressed, the alternatives open to targets and sanctioners, and the socio-political, cultural, and psychological makeup of both targets and sanctioners. The authors assert: "The fascinating power of economic sanctions lies in their ability to creep in on a target nation and, given enough time, to weaken it beyond measure" (p. 168).

Mr. Daoudi and Mr. Dajani call the current misunderstanding the "bull's-eye fallacy" — the perception that unless economic sanctions attain their publicised goals, they have failed. According to the authors, sanctions which do not attain their stated goals, but which possibly lead to compromise resolutions, are not necessarily failures, although they may appear so in the public eye.

In particular, "Economic Sanctions: Ideals and Experience" launches a devastating critique of that contemporary sanctions theory whose major assumptions are based on purely economic analysis of putatively rational behaviour on the part of both sanctioner and target. Such theory postulates a strong linkage between economic deprivation and political change, i.e., inducing the first would ultimately result in the second. Having emphasised economic concerns and motivations so exclusively, such theory cannot explain anomalies such as the U.S.-Cuban boycott or the Arab boycott of Israel, in which economic difficulties only consolidated the target nations' resolve not to make any policy shift that might be interpreted as yielding to economic pressures. Here, the authors correctly argue that this shortcoming may be remedied by analysing political subtleties which the present theory neglects. For that end, they oppose the abstraction of pure economic analysis from political realities, since first, the statistical data concerning sanctions remain unreliable; and second, sanctioners refuse to establish criteria for app-



M.S. Daoudi and M.S. Dajani

lying sanctions solely on the basis of their economic costs.

Although Mr. Daoudi and Mr. Dajani probe legal issues resulting from the imposition of economic sanctions, they however leave one field virtually unexplored: the legal rights of target nations. Often in their zeal to impose sanctions, sanctioners tend to unilaterally abrogate international agreements. The question arises: are target nations entitled to economic compensation for financial losses resulting from such sanctions? Two cases come to mind — Poland and Argentina. In suspending the landing rights of Polish airlines as part of its sanctions against Poland, the U.S. violated a 1972 United States-Poland agreement on civil aviation which requires one year's notice to the

other party if one party intends to terminate or suspend any of the agreement's provision. Similarly, Argentina believes that sanctions imposed by the European Community (EC) violated seven articles of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Should this be the case, is Poland or Argentina entitled to compensation? Sensitive international issues that are yet to be adequately addressed.

"Economic Sanctions: Ideals and Experience" has been thoroughly researched and documented. The book concludes with a most extensive bibliography on economic sanctions, boycotts, and embargoes, establishing it as a valuable reference source for both experts and general readers.

Randa Habbib

It was just a hoax

— NO SIR, Mel Brooks is not in Amman. No, he did not leave because he was never here... It was April fools' hoax. I hope you will take it nicely.

— Oh madam, I am sorry your son who took part in Oliver cannot act in Mel Brooks' film... because there is going to be no film... I hope your son will not be too disappointed.

Yes, this is how I spent my week. At home, in the office, all of us answering the phone had to explain "History of James Bond" was a big lie.

It seems a lot of readers did not notice the article published on front page, April 2 on the subject.

Things went out of proportion to the extent that some callers offered to provide shipment services for the 20-tonnes of film equipment for Mr. Brooks. Others were ready to offer transportation for film actors and crew from Amman to shooting sites in Petra and Azraq. Hotels offered special prices. In short, everybody wanted a slice of the cake.

One thing is sure Mr. Brooks. If you happened to decide shooting a film in Jordan, you have no problems.

Many people thought it was a good idea. I even received a letter from a reader proposing, very seriously, a joint project. He suggested that we make "History of James Bond" together.

"It would be completely a Jordanian production with the participation of Arab actors," he said, suggesting few names.

My reader has however explained that one obstacle remained, which is the financing of the project. But he said he was certain that I and he together can find a producer.

At any cost, on April 1, 1986, you can be sure I will do my best to disappear.

Foreigners' flight hits the Lebanese

By Scheherazade Faramarzi
Associated Press

BEIRUT — Ahmad Maktabi, a carpet dealer, recalls the days when he had 200 foreign customers a week. Hotel manager Fuad Saleh says that even in the fiercest days of Lebanon's civil war, his rooms were crowded with journalists covering the violence.

In the past two weeks, not a single foreigner has purchased one of the colourful Persian or Turkish carpets from Mr. Maktabi's store in Beirut's Hamra shopping district. And Mr. Saleh sits day after day surveying the silent lobby of the Commodore Hotel. "Business is at its worst," he says.

Mr. Maktabi and Mr. Saleh kept businesses going over the years in hopes that Beirut would somehow regain its position as the Middle East's marketplace — selling rugs and other "oriental" to tourists, and Western goods to Gulf Arabs.

Now they and many other Lebanese who supplied the foreign community see their world shrinking even further with the flight of foreigners that followed a spate of kidnappings of Americans, British and French.

Such is the case of Patrick Smith, whose grocery store was one full of foreign customers buying such American staples as both "chunky" and "smooth" peanut butter.

"Now we only get a few people from the American University who come to the store with bodyguards," Mr. Smith said.

He said he and other merchants are still mindful that the Lebanese themselves are used to a variety of foreign goods.

"You find products more locally made, simpler things, not so many luxurious products. For instance we don't sell certain French cheeses," he says.

Since the start of Lebanon's civil war in 1975, the country gradually has lost Western residents. One estimate says there were 7,100 French in Lebanon in 1970

and had shrunk to 5,000 a decade later. The number of Americans fell from 6,400 to 2,800.

Even more have fled with recent threat against American and French interests and eight abductions of foreigners since mid-March. No one knows the exact number of the recent evacuees but Mr. Maktabi can easily state the effect on his carpet business.

Mr. Saleh said during the peak of the war, up to 150 foreign correspondents stayed in the Commodore and used its telexes, long-distance phone lines, restaurants and — especially — the bar. Not more than a dozen journalists are guests now.

"We shall have to stay open and pay from our own pockets and suffer loss," he said.

Most economists, however, feel the recent flight of foreigners does not inflict great damage on an economy which is already a shambles. But Fuad Abi Saleh, president of the Lebanese Association of Industrialists, sees problems in the future.

If the actual trend of desertion of all foreigners from Lebanon goes on, we're going to have problems," Mr. Abi Saleh said.

One obvious effect on the flight of foreigners was the case of the American-based company ITT, 35 of whose engineers fled last year in one of the frequent new outbreaks of violence.

"The problem is that we do not have the American engineering backup," says Jean Hajj, the Lebanese manager for ITT. "The Americans were engineers and supervisors. So we have to continue the project without their supervision, which has had its impact. It is not the same quality and performance."

Lebanese education could be affected, too, since many of the country's schools are foreign oriented, such as the American University of Beirut and Beirut University College, both in West Beirut.

In less than one year, Hong Kong goes back to making money

In less than a year, the mood in Hong Kong has gone from deep gloom back to bustling business as usual, as the colony's political future has been decided by Sino-British negotiations. David Dodwell looks at Hong Kong as it began its new year.

HONG KONG — A veteran British businessman, just arrived in Hong Kong on his twice-yearly visit, sat back easily in the garden lounge on the top floor of the territory's select Hong Kong Club. "It's astonishing how Hong Kong wears its heart on its sleeve," he said. "Last July, the paranoia bit into you before you got through the airport terminal. Today, it's bustling business as usual."

Those of us living here were aware this had happened, but had never perceived it so starkly. A year ago, he would have looked down on street riots and an acrimonious taxi strike. Local newspapers no longer bristle with scares about Chinese troops being stationed in the territory, about compulsory conscription into the People's Liberation Army, or about cadres infiltrating the government machine.

The daily advertisements from obscure corners of the globe — the Caymans, Guam, Tonga or Mauritius — soliciting investment in exchange for safe havens have disappeared, along with the neuroses on which they fed. Hong Kong is no longer the "fearful, divided and obsessed" place we wrote about in August last year.

Obsession remains — but the more normal Hong Kong obsession for making money. The rush to sell shares which last July plunged the Hang Seng Index to a low point of 740 has been thrown into dramatic reverse. Anyone brave enough to buy shares then would today be gloating over an 80 per cent profit with stockbrokers worldwide talking of Hong Kong as one of the best potential investments in 1985. A number of confidence-building deals have been sealed, and property prices have begun to edge up

for the first time since 1982.

As festivities welcoming in the new year — Year of the Ox — began the traditional Cantonese toast seemed more than usually appropriate: "Kong hei fat choi" means something like "Here is wishing you make lots of money". If fear and greed are the two forces driving Hong Kong — as one prominent broker noted recently — then fear is on the wane for the first time in three years, and greed may soon again be in command.

Psychologically, the turning point has been the successful completion last September of Sino-British negotiations over the future of Hong Kong once China regains sovereignty in 1997.

The secret and often-fraught negotiations dragged on for two years, creating uncertainties that reached fever pitch in summer last year as British and Chinese diplomats dismissed unmistakable signals of serious disagreement with amiable claims that the talks continued to be "useful and constructive." Public relief when the deal was done was audible.

Economic indicators have suggested that Hong Kong has emerged from this period of trauma surprisingly robust — and it is not just the Hang Seng Index that suggests this.

Exports for 1984 — still to be officially confirmed — are about 30 per cent up in value terms on 1983, despite growing protectionist pressures and still-slight demand in Europe. Foreign investment has been pouring in, rising from HK\$7 billion (\$897 million) in late 1981 to almost HK\$11.5 billion by October last year. The U.S. accounted for more than half of this.

The territory boasts full employment, with inflation down to

about eight per cent; Government economists say GDP growth in 1984 is likely to have been over eight per cent, and are forecasting 8 per cent growth in the year ahead.

A spotlight has been focused on one company in particular as a symbol of reviving confidence — the trading group Hutchison Whampoa, headed by Mr. Li Kashing. Born in nearby Guangdong province, Mr. Li began his business life 30 years ago with barely any money, and even less formal education. He is now a Hong Kong dollar millionaire, and is thought by many local people to have an unerring flair for moving in the right direction at the right time.

Not surprisingly, therefore, his announcement in December that Hutchison is to spend HK\$4 billion on a major new waterfront housing development gave a significant fillip to a property market that has been moribund for over two years. Even more dramatically, Mr. Li made a snap decision recently to buy a controlling stake in Hong Kong Electric, one of the territory's leading utility companies, for HK\$2.9 billion.

The deal was the biggest in Hong Kong's history, and at the same time made Mr. Li's corporate empire the largest in Hong Kong. It accounts for 18 per cent of the asset value of Hong Kong's Hang Seng Index — more even than the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Despite the signals from Li Kashing, it would be premature to conclude that all winds are now set fair. Hong Kong's textile industry expects to lose about HK\$3 billion in export orders, and about 60,000 jobs, if the U.S. refuses to revoke new legislation on certificates of origin for garment imports.

Manufacturers in Hong Kong's increasingly important electronics industry are also vulnerable.

Many are heavily committed to making cordless and one-piece telephones, even though the main market — the U.S. — has been swamped for over a year.

While foreign investment has been buoyant, few local manufacturers seem to have followed Mr. Li's lead and backed their talk of renewed confidence with fresh investment. For many of them neighbouring China is both the shadow and the silver lining that hangs over the territory's future.

It is a shadow because, despite Mr. Deng Xiaoping's commitment to "one country and two systems", many Hong Kong people retain a gut fear that the authoritarian, centralised and bureaucratic giant to their north cannot successfully nurture capitalist prosperity in the territory after 1997.

They look back over 48 years of turmoil on the mainland and remain convinced that the elements for stability are not yet in place.

Foreign businessmen have for years used Hong Kong as their stepping stone into China, and now that Mr. Deng has decentralised economic decision making, the role of Hong Kong middlemen has become even more critical. Even Japanese businessmen, who for years have bypassed Hong Kong, talking directly with the giant state corporations in Peking, are having to turn back to Hong Kong intermediaries, with their complex personalised links with

China's provincial capitals and economic zones, to get deals done.

As a result of these changes, Hong Kong's visible trade with China has soared over the past five years. Exports to the mainland have jumped from under HK\$2 billion in 1979 to about HK\$35 billion last year, while imports have gone from HK\$15 billion to HK\$52 billion. As Hong Kong has reemerged as a critically important entrepot for foreign trade with China, so reexports have leapt from HK\$7 billion in 1979 to over HK\$50 billion last year.

Other startling signs of the impact on Hong Kong of China's economic modernisation are beginning to emerge. Until 1982, Hong Kong banks were net lenders to China. But China's investments in Hong Kong since then have been so substantial that the opposite is now the case. Overall net indebtedness to Chinese banks at the end of last September amounted to HK\$13.8 billion — a HK\$20.3 billion turnaround in three years. The 13 licensed banks which operate in Hong Kong under the umbrella of the Bank of China are now second only to the

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Industry Department officials in Hong Kong are at present deliberately withholding statistics reflecting China's investment in local manufacturing industry because they think these would trigger panic newspaper headlines about a Chinese takeover of the territory.

It is perhaps paradoxical that for the time being at least Hong Kong people share a common interest in local prosperity, no matter what their views of the future.

Those who remain chronically suspicious of Peking's intentions are keeping their own counsel, and saving as much as they can to afford a bolt hole. Those who have given Peking the benefit of the doubt are keen to demonstrate the effectiveness of its free-wheeling economy. Those keen to see off British colonial rule are striving to win positions of power and influence to speed the territory's reintegration with the mainland. It is a marriage of convenience as effective as any — Financial Times news feature.

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China remains dominant force in world table tennis

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (R) — Jiaq Jialiang became the new men's singles champion, Cao Yanhua retained her women's singles title and China won four of the five individual events at the World Table Tennis Championship Sunday.

Only Mikael Appelgren and Ulf Carlsson of Sweden checked the Chinese landslide when, in the last event, they won the men's doubles in an all-European final against Milan Orlovski and Jindrich Pansky of Czechoslovakia.

It was a repeat performance from the Chinese, who won both team events and all the individual titles except the men's doubles at the last World Championships in Tokyo in 1983.

In the last three championships dating back to Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, in 1981, China have now won an incredible 19 of the 21 gold medals available to them and

12 of the 15 silvers.

They are so far ahead of the rest of the world in speed of foot, hitting power and coaching methods that they seem destined to stay the dominant nation when the next championships are held in New Delhi in two years time.

Though there was the usual speculation whether the Chinese players 'threw' matches when playing each other, there was no doubt that Jiaq Jialiang and Cao Yanhua were the best players in the singles events.

Jiang hammered fellow countryman Chen Longcan off the table in the men's singles final in

24 minutes, winning 21-14, 23-21, 21-18 with an awesome display of forehand hitting.

Cao, who had won the mixed doubles earlier in the day with Cai Zhenhua, was so superior to Geng Lijuan in the women's final that she clearly surrendered the third game to the annoyance of the crowd before coasting home 21-12, 21-16, 10-21, 21-16.

She could have become the first woman to hold the triple crown since her compatriot Lin Hui Ching in 1971, but she and Ni Xiaolian were beaten 21-8, 21-17 by Dai Lili and Geng Lijuan in the women's doubles final.

So China took most of the laurels but Sweden gained almost all the cheers when Appelgren and Carlsson fought back from 3-9 down in the opening game to beat Orlovski and Pansky 21-15, 22-20 for the men's doubles crown.

McEnroe heads challenge for enhanced WCT title

DALLAS (R) — Four times winner John McEnroe plus Jimmy Connors and Ivan Lendl head a star-studded 12-man lineup for this week's \$500,000 World Championship Tennis finals tournament, which is enjoying enhanced prestige.

"This is by far the strongest field we've had in years," WCT spokesman Tom Koch said in assessing the five Americans, five Swedes and one player each from Czechoslovakia and Ecuador who have qualified for the 15th WCT finals which begins on Tuesday.

Although McEnroe, going for his third win in a row, has been a regular for seven years, fellow-American Connors and other top players have sometimes devalued the event by staying away.

This year, however, the event is being staged for the first time as part of the Grand Prix circuit, which has accorded it the same status as the Masters event and has ruled that participation by the top 12 qualifiers is mandatory.

McEnroe and Connors are seeded one and two with Czechoslovak Lendl third and Sweden's Mats Wilander earning the last of the four berths which carry

an automatic bye to the quarter-finals.

Underlining their country's rise as a tennis power, four other Swedes have qualified, but by the luck of the draw only three of them can reach the quarter-finals.

Henrik Sundstrom, who played last year, will face Joakim Nyström in one opening round match, while Anders Jarryd will oppose Stefan Edberg in another.

In the other first-round matches, Andres Gomez of Ecuador meets Tim Mayotte of the United States, and Eliot Teltscher battles 17-year-old Aaron Krichstein in an all-American clash.

McEnroe is firm favourite to extend his hold on the trophy he has won a record four times, in 1979, 1981, 1983 and 1984. Since crushing Connors 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 in last year's final, he has captured the Wimbledon and U.S. Opens and earned the Golden Ball awarded to the top WCT points winner by taking eight of the 31 qualifying events.

McEnroe has beaten both of his top rivals in the past two years on the fast, indoor surface at Reunion Arena here. In 1983 his victim was Lendl in a thrilling, five-set epic.

Aaltonen closer to triumph

NAIROBI (R) — Finland's Rauno Aaltonen in an Opel Manta 400 edged closer to his first Kenya Safari Rally win in 22 attempts when he hung on to a slender lead at the end of a bruising second leg Sunday.

But the 47-year-old Finn was hard pressed by West German Erwin Weber, in his first World Championship Rally at the wheel of another Opel Manta 400, and by third-placed Juha Kankkunen of Finland, another Safari debutant, in a Toyota Celica Turbo.

Aaltonen, second last year, was confident he could maintain his lead in the third and final leg starting later Sunday. "Our main rival is the clock," he told reporters.

Lloyd, Mandlikova in final

PALM BEACH GARDENS, Florida (R) — Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia joined Chris Evert Lloyd in the final of the \$275,000 Challenge Cup women's tennis tournament Saturday night with a 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-1) victory over Pam Shriver.

Earlier, Lloyd, the world's second-ranked player, beat Canadian Carling Bassett 6-2, 6-1. "It's the best Chris has ever played against me," said Bassett.

The third-ranked Mandlikova and Lloyd will meet for the top prize, \$100,000.

Lloyd has won 16 of their 19 matches but Mandlikova won at their last meeting, played indoors in February.

"It was too close," said Mandlikova of the match with Shriver.

Challenger outpoints champion for IBF lightweight crown

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (R) — Jimmy Paul, making the most of a last-minute opportunity, took the International Boxing Federation (IBF) lightweight title from Harry Arroyo Saturday by scoring four knockdowns in a 15-round unanimous decision.

Paul, who improved his record to 22 wins and one loss, gained the title two weeks after replacing original opponent Robin Blake, who suffered a hand injury in a Feb-

ruary title-elimination victory over their fellow American Adolfo Mel.

Paul displayed patience and smooth counter-punching, decking Arroyo in the third, 10th and 13th rounds with right hands. A fourth knockdown was credited in the 13th when the referee issued a standing eight-count to the dazed Arroyo.

Arroyo suffered his first loss after 26 wins.

Judges Tom Figley (147-138) and Tom Kaczmarek (146-138) had Paul winning by a wide margin while judge Frank Cappuccino scored it 142-141.

"This is a great day for me," Paul said. "I've been dreaming of winning the title and I always knew the chance would come. I just didn't know when. People were ducking me."

Paul displayed tough defence, good lateral movement and cautious punching early in the fight out of respect for Arroyo's right hand.

Lewis features in 1,600m medley world record

TEMPE, Arizona (R) — The Santa Monica men's sprint medley team, featuring Olympic champion Carl Lewis, set a world best time for the 1,600 metres medley at an athletics meeting Saturday.

The team of Lewis, Ferran Tyler, Benny Hollis and Johnny Gray clocked three minutes 10.76 seconds to beat the previous record of 3:11.08 set by Athletic Attic in 1983.

Lewis, who won four gold med-

als at last year's Los Angeles Olympics, ran the first leg of 200 metres in 19.6 seconds. Tyler, also running 200 metres, clocked 20.5. Hollis covered 400 metres in 46.6 and Gray ran the 800 metres final leg in 1:43.3.

Jamaica's Merlene Ottey, bronze medalist in both the Olympic 100 and 200 metres, won the women's 100 metres in 11.13 seconds while American Harvey Glance took the men's 100 in 10.30.

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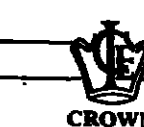
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POLICEMAN OR VILLAIN

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8

Cinema RAINBOW

Tel: 625155

ONCE UPON A TIME IN AMERICA

(Colour)

3:30 6:00 8:30 10:30 p.m.

Cinema OPERA

Tel: 675573

COMEBACK

3:30 6:30 9:30 p.m.

Abdall. behind ALIA offices

Cinema PALESTINE

Tel: 22117

1. Zangir

2. Superman

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-7

Cinema RAGHADAN

Tel: 22198

LONCA'S VENGEANCE

(Colour)

Performances: 12-3-5-8-8

Philadelphia

FEELS LIKE OLD TIMES

Show at 3:30/6/8:30/10:15

TEL. 34144-34149

Weekend death toll in S. Africa rises to five

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A young black man was killed when protesters clashed with police overnight, bringing the weekend death toll in South Africa's riot-torn eastern Cape to five.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said police fired teargas and shotguns in New Brighton township when about 20 black people stoned a police patrol, dispersed and then regrouped. One man was killed and another injured, both aged 25, he said.

A group which barricaded streets and threw a petrol bomb at police was dispersed with teargas, the spokesman added.

Police fired teargas in another township to break up what the spokesman described as groups of riotous black people who were stoning police patrols. In a third township, a 19-year-old youth who stoned police was arrested.

More than 100 people have died in township riots so far this year, most of them in the eastern Cape which is particularly hard hit by economic recession.

The government has said it will call the army into black townships wherever necessary to help police curb rioting, but civil rights groups have urged security forces to pull out of the townships, saying they are making matters worse.

Deputy Police and Defence Minister Adriaan Vlok said after a two-day tour of the area: "Looking at the situation in South Africa today, I can confirm the eastern Cape is the main problem area."

Mr. Vlok, who announced last week that the army would move into townships wherever necessary to help police quell protests, told Reuters: "We intend to maintain law and order."

Speaking by telephone from his Cape Town home, Mr. Vlok said:

as aggressive and say it was marching on Uitenhage.

But Langa residents say they were walking peacefully to funeral in a neighbouring township, and community leaders say the death toll in the shooting was nearer 50.

Meanwhile a senior official said Saturday half of the estimated 100,000 squatters at Cape Town's sprawling Crossroads camp have agreed after months of negotiations to move to a new black township.

Timo Bezuidenhout, the top official responsible for black affairs in the western Cape, said the leader of the 42,000 Cathedral squatters, one of the biggest single communities in Crossroads, had agreed to move to Khayelitsha.

Mr. Bezuidenhout told Reuters by telephone from Cape Town that two smaller groups of 2,000 and 6,000 agreed to the move last week, leaving about 50,000 squatters who still insist on staying in the squalid camps near Cape Town's airport.

Many squatters are in the Cape illegally under racial segregation laws and fear they will be returned to poverty-stricken tribal homelands during any move.

Others have refused to move on the grounds that Khayelitsha is too far from Cape Town and that its site, on a windswept sandy plain, next to an army camp.

Mr. Bezuidenhout said all the squatters who had agreed to move would be given "legal" status for 18 months. "They get the right to remain here but they must try to find work and we will try to find work for them too," he said. "Then the situation will be reviewed after 18 months."

He added: "I am glad for the sake of the people (that they have agreed to move), because there have been so many people trying to influence them not to go. I am glad that people realise and see the difference between the circumstances they are in now and the circumstances I can offer them."

China reaffirms support for UNESCO

PEKING (R) — China has reaffirmed its support for UNESCO and will present the organisation with \$600,000 to help it to overcome its present financial difficulties, the New China News Agency said Sunday. Foreign Minister Wu Nueqian said China would continue to back the Paris-based United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), it reported.

UNESCO has been strongly criticised by several Western countries, led by the United States which has pulled out, for wasting money.

Schroeder will have full-time nursing care at his new home which is situated in a building owned by the hospital. But Dr. Devries said Schroeder's wife will set the daily schedule including routine visits by doctors.

Nursing personnel have quarters elsewhere in the building to allow the family privacy.

Schroeder was connected to a portable pump for the brief ride in a van to his new residence. A refrigerator-sized compressor which has kept his heart pumping since Nov. 25 has been installed in the flat.

Family members have been trained in use of the equipment.

Doctors have been reluctant to say if Schroeder would ever be able to return to his real home in Jasper, Indiana.

Schroeder still suffers some mental impairment from a stroke suffered in December.

The first artificial heart recipient, Dentist Barney Clark, died in Utah in 1983 without ever leaving hospital.

Murray Haydon, who received the third artificial transplant last Feb. 17, remains at Humana.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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THE SECRETS IN THE CARD

Both vulnerable, North deals.

NORTH

♠ 104

♣ AQJ984

♦ AQ86

WEST

♠ AJ542

♣ QJ

♦ 765

♠ 942

SOUTH

♠ Q1076

♣ AK532

♦ 103

♠ K7

The bidding:

North East South West

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♣ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass

3 ♠ Pass 3 NT Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♠.

In a recent issue of the "Goren Bridge Letter," we bemoaned the fact that many inexperienced players are in a rush to adopt any new bidding convention that becomes popular, regardless of its merit or whether it fits in with the rest of their methods. Unfortunately, all too often this is at the cost of many bridge fundamentals.

For example, the success or failure of South's three no trump contract hinges on a basic defensive play. Yet many players have muddled through a bridge career without ever bothering to understand this simple technique.

North-South arrive at a fairly normal three no trump contract. West makes the standard opening lead of the fourth-best of his longest and strongest suit — spades. East wins the king of spades and returns the eight, which declarer covers with the 10. How should West defend?

Basic defensive carding is for a defender to return his highest remaining card in partner's suit, and his lowest from an original holding of four. Obviously, East cannot have two cards higher than the eight. Therefore, he must have started with three spades and declarer with four.

If West captures the 10 with the jack, declarer will get home regardless of whether West continues spades or not — declarer will always have a stopper in the suit and West has no side entry. But see what happens if West allows the 10 to win!

Declarer cannot come to nine tricks without diamond tricks. When the diamond finesse loses, East still has a spade to return and now West can cash three more spades to defeat the contract one trick.



BULLOCK RUNS AMOK: A bullock runs market and rampaged through the city centre, scalding in Union Street, the main thoroughfare of Aberdeen in Scotland, after it escaped from the sterting screaming shoppers and damaging store windows (AP wirephoto)

China, Italy sign arms accord

PEKING (R) — China and Italy Sunday signed a ground-breaking accord to boost Italian arms sales to the Chinese and provide training in advanced weapons systems.

Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini signed the pact with his Chinese counterpart Zhang Aiping in the "Mutual Pleasure" traditional courtyard at Peking's State Guest House.

The framework accord, which Western military attaches said was the first such Chinese agreement with a Western nation, calls for China to buy a wide range of Italian military equipment but does not commit Peking to specific arms deals.

"We did not talk about quantities or amounts but about sectors of interest with a commitment to making it as easy as possible (to do business)," Mr. Spadolini told reporters.

He said Italy had gone into the

deal with the full intention of speeding up arms sales to Chinese but added, "I repeat, we will respect our commitments to Cocom," which is the Western body for vetting arms sales to Communist nations.

"We have started a policy to put pressure on Cocom," Mr. Spadolini said. At the next meeting of the 14-nation group in Rome in June, Italy would be pushing for Cocom to lift a ban on several possible export items to China, he said earlier.

China's main aim was to purchase and be trained in the use of technologically advanced weapons systems, particularly in the fields of electronics, signals and motorisation. Pietro Giannattaso, Mr. Spadolini's chief of cabinet, said.

Italy has also undertaken to train parachutists, mountain troops, and aeronautics specialists and Mr. Giannattaso said Chinese

officers had made several visits to Italian depots.

Mr. Spadolini said Mr. Zhang told him China would buy radar systems, transport and fighter planes, helicopters, mines, torpedoes and electronic equipment but only if they were delivered promptly, involve high-technology and are sold at low prices.

Such tight conditions have affected possible arms contracts with Western suppliers. A British \$120-million deal to upgrade Chinese destroyers with new missiles was cancelled in 1983 for cost reasons, foreign industry sources have said.

After decades of rigid faith in Mao Tse-tung's theory of fighting extended guerrilla war, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) is trying to modernise itself. But the government has put the army last, behind agriculture, industry, and science, in its list of priorities for development.

Chinese leave for 6th round of Moscow talks

PEKING (R) — China's negotiating team left for Moscow Sunday for the sixth round of Sino-Soviet normalisation talks as economic links between the two sides improved but political ties remained poor.

"We take a serious attitude toward the consultations and hope progress can be achieved," Mr. Qian Qichen, delegation head and vice-minister of foreign affairs, told the New China News Agency before leaving Peking.

High tension between the two Communist powers since their 1960 political split has eased but China still demands three Soviet concessions before full ties are resumed.

Peking has told Moscow that it must stop support for Vietnam, reduce troops and missile levels along the Chinese border, and get out of Afghanistan.

"Like the previous rounds of consultations, this round of rou-

line talks will be devoted to ... normalisation of Sino-Soviet relations, which inevitably involves the removal of the obstacles," Mr. Qian said.

Moscow has consistently refused to consider China's demands and Chinese leaders have repeatedly said there has been no progress over the obstacles.

However economic relations have improved rapidly, underpinned by the visit of Soviet First Deputy Premier Ivan Arkhipov to China at the end of last year.

During his stay, the two sides agreed to sign a trade pact for 1986-1990 and set bilateral trade for this year at \$1.6 billion a 36 per cent leap from last year.

The diplomats said a major block to progress in the political sphere was Moscow's inability to accept that China wished to pursue an independent foreign policy course.

Fabius arrives in Seoul to heal political rift

SEOUL (R) — French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius arrived Sunday for a three-day official visit to South Korea, the first by a French premier.

Mr. Fabius, who flew in from Singapore, will have talks with President Chun Doo Hwan, Prime Minister Lee Shin-Yong and other ministers on expanding political and economic cooperation.

French Embassy officials said both sides expected to put behind them a diplomatic row which flared between Paris and Seoul last year over what South Korea felt was the upgrading of the North Korean trade mission in Paris.

France said the change was one of name only, reflecting the mission's role in promoting culture as well as trade. It stressed that there were no plans to grant North Korea diplomatic status.

But Seoul expressed deep displeasure at the change to the title of General Delegation and recalled its ambassador for consultation in January.

French Industrial Deployment and Trade Minister Edith Cresson arrived earlier Sunday from Paris to join Mr. Fabius for talks on boosting exports.

Security tightens in Punjab ahead of anniversary

NEW DELHI (R) — Security in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar was tightened Sunday ahead of celebrations of a sensitive anniversary, while two cabinet ministers visited Punjab on a fact-finding mission.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) said troops had taken up positions on roof tops and strategic points near the Golden Temple, Sikhism's holiest shrine, and Jallianwala Bagh, where British troops shot dead more than 300 people on the same track as the wagons, by then racing at 80 kilometre per hour towards a busy station. The empty wagons were derailed well clear of the station. Pravda said the drivers were commended and the station master sacked for negligence.

The shooting was ordered in the wake of anti-British disturbances. The dead including Hindus and Sikhs.

The Memorial Trust that manages Jallianwala Bagh has invited nearly all of India's top politicians, including Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and leaders of the Akali Dal, the main Sikh party, to attend a "Solidarity" meeting next Saturday to commemorate the event.

PTI quoted U.N. Mukherji, secretary of the trust, as saying the coming together of so many people would demonstrate "the resolve of the entire country to demonstrate India is and shall remain one."

Official sources said Mr. Gandhi was likely to attend the meeting, but this has not been officially confirmed.

About 1,000 people were killed last June when the army stormed the Golden Temple to root out Sikh extremists fighting for a separate Sikh state.

Next Saturday, rival Sikh groups will also hold celebrations in the Golden Temple to mark "Baisakhi", harvest festival in Punjab, India's richest agricultural state.

COLUMN

Train drivers' action averts crash

MOSCOW (R) — Two train drivers stopped 19 runaway wagons from crashing at a station by placing their engine in front of the speeding goods trucks to take the force of the collision, Pravda said Sunday. The Communist Party daily said the men were only slightly injured in the crash, which occurred at night near the Urals town of Chelyabinsk after the brakes on the empty wagons failed. When signals staff raised the alarm, the drivers positioned their engine on the same track as the wagons, by then racing at 80 kilometre per hour towards a busy station. The empty wagons were derailed well clear of the station. Pravda said the drivers were commended and the station master sacked for negligence.

Grandfather starts trans-Pacific solo attempt

TAKAMATSU, Japan (R) — A Japanese grandfather defied Coast Guard advice Sunday to start a lone attempt to cross the Pacific in a 13-metre sculling boat. The Maritime Safety Agency said, Takeo Fujita, a 60-year-old former amateur yachtsman, left Marugame City near Takamatsu and hopes to reach the United States in six to 18 months, the agency said. His boat, Yorihisa, is radio-equipped and carries enough supplies to last 18 months. Yorihisa was being towed through Japan's inland sea. When it reaches the Japan current in the Pacific Fujita will propel it with a scull, a single sweeping oar at the stern.

5 rapists sentenced to death in Egypt

CAIRO (R) — An Egyptian court has sentenced five men to hang for raping an 18-year-old girl, the Middle East News Agency. "MENA" reported. A sixth man was sentenced to seven years hard labour. The rape, in a fashionable Cairo suburb last January, caused uproar in parliament with members calling for stricter punishment for rapists after a rise in the number of cases.

Motorcycle gangs battle with police

SYDNEY (R) — Gangs hurling bricks, petrol bombs, bottles, and other projectiles battled among themselves and with police for seven hours overnight at the Easter weekend motor cycle races in Bathurst, a police spokesman said. Fifty-seven police were injured and 74 people arrested during the fights at the Mount Panorama Racing Circuit, 200 kilometres west of Sydney. About 30,000 motor cycle fans and 250 police are in Bathurst for the annual event. Police said the violence began at about 8 p.m. Saturday night and continued until 3 a.m. Race organisers were out at dawn clearing glass and other debris off the track.

Mexican diplomat turns pistol

NEW YORK (R) — Mexico's United Nations ambassador became so enraged when he saw a civilian car extending into a parking spot reserved for diplomats that he took a handgun and smashed one of the car's windows, police said. However, police said they did not file any charges against Mexican Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary H.E. Porfirio Munoz-Ledo, 45, because he has diplomatic immunity. A spokesman for the Mexican mission to the U.N., who refused to give his name, said the ambassador was out of town for the weekend and not available for comment. The spokesman said the mission was investigating the matter. Police Sgt. Ed Leschack said Mr. Munoz-Ledo pulled up in front of his five-story Manhattan townhouse Thursday in his chauffeur-driven Mercedes-Benz and found Steve Goldstein's car sticking into a parking space reserved for diplomats. Goldstein said Mr. Munoz-Ledo's car pulled up with its front bumper touching the rear fender of his car, preventing him from leaving. "He got out of the car and started screaming at me that I was in his spot," Mr. Munoz-Ledo said. "He smashed the passenger side window of his car with the butt of an automatic before moving his own car back. Goldstein said, 'He came at me waving a gun.' Goldstein recalled, 'He screamed, 'this is my spot. He smashed the car window. The glass went flying all over me.'"

French separatist movements to appeal for U.N. assistance

LE MOULE, Guadeloupe (R) — Independence movements from France's widely dispersed overseas territories plan to ask the United Nations to help them end French rule.

Groups from territories in the Caribbean, Pacific and Indian Oceans agreed here Saturday to ask the U.N. Committee on Decolonisation to add them to a list of the world's last non-autonomous territories.

The movements, holding their first joint conference at this town in north east Guadeloupe, also decided to set up a liaison committee to coordinate hitherto isolated strategies for independence. The organisers described a "unacceptable discrimination" that contravened the Helsinki declaration on the free movement of peoples and ideas.

They said at least 20 delegates had been prevented from flying to Guadeloupe or turned back at the island's airport, including representatives of the African National Congress and the South West Africa People's Organisation.

Telegrams of support from tens and several other foreign groups, including the West German Greens, were read out at the conference, held in an hotel run as a workers' cooperative.

The government had threatened to ban the conference altogether, describing it as inopportune and the conference concluded.

Jeffrey L. ...